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Entomological Society of America Proposal Form for New Common Name or Change of ESA-Approved Common Name

Complete this form and e-mail to pubs@entsoc.org.

Submissions will not be considered unless this form is filled out completely.

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the "Use and Submission of Common Names" on the ESA website at <https://www.entsoc.org/pubs/use-and-submission-common-names>.

6 October 2025

Dear ESA Common Names Committee members,

I am pleased to present proposals for common names for the bark beetle, *Pseudips mexicanus*, for your consideration. This proposal is an effort to formalize the common name of a potentially economically important beetle, one which has been recently found beyond its native range. The name is currently not recognized by ESA. I understand that the ESA-CNC does not often consider common names for species with ranges outside of the US and Canada. I believe this is a special case for *P. mexicanus* given that it is now of international concern.

I have consulted with members of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization's (EPPO) Expert Working Group on Pest Risk Analysis for *Pseudips mexicanus*, Western Forest Insect Work Conference (WFIWC) Common Names Committee (CNC), and other forest entomologists on the appropriateness of this name.

This proposal will also be submitted to the Entomological Society of Canada so you will find entries in our form that are in addition to those you require (any numbers accompanied by a letter).

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Anthony I. Cognato
Professor, Department of Entomology
Michigan State University

1. Proposed new common name:

ocotl pine engraver

1b. Proposed new common name in French (optional): None

2. Previously approved common name (if any): None

2b. Previously approved English ESC common name (if any): None

2c. Previously approved French ESC common name (if any)-include direct translation to English: None

3. Scientific name (genus, species, author):

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Curculionidae

Pseudips mexicanus (Hopkins, 1905)

Supporting Information

4. Please provide a clear and convincing explanation for why a common name is needed, possibly including but not limited to the taxon's economic, ecological, or medical importance, striking appearance, abundance, or conservation status:

Pseudips mexicanus (Hopkins 1905) (Scolytinae: Ipini) is a secondary pest that occasionally kills natural and planted pines in Mexico (Cibrián et al. 1995). The common names “Monterey pine engraver” and “Monterey pine ips” were used for *Pseudips radiatae* (Essig 1926, Doane et al. 1936, Keen 1952, Struble 1961) and applied to *Pseudips mexicanus* subsequent to the synonymy of these species (Hopping 1963). *Pseudips radiatae* was recently removed from synonymy based on morphological diagnostic characters and reciprocally monophyly compared to *P. mexicanus* in a DNA-based phylogeny (Cognato & Smith 2024). The native range of *P. mexicanus* currently includes Mexico and Guatemala. *Pseudips mexicanus* was recently discovered outside its native range in Ireland and The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine applied the common name, “Monterey pine engraver” to this species (DAFM 2023). In the process of drafting a Pest Risk Analysis for *P. mexicanus*, EPPO Expert Working Group on Pest Risk Analysis for *Pseudips mexicanus* expressed concern that “Monterey pine engraver” is an inadequate common name for *P. mexicanus* because Monterey pine is not a host of *P. mexicanus* and a different common name would be preferred. Formal association of “Monterey pine engraver” with *P. radiatae* and the application of a new common name for *P. mexicanus* “ocotl pine engraver” would reduce potential confusion between these species in government and popular publications.

5. Stage or characteristic to which the proposed common name refers.

(If the description involves a physical feature, it is strongly encouraged that an image of the organism be provided with this submission.)

The common name (ocotl pine engraver) refers to pine trees (*Pinus spp.*) which are endemic to Mexico and Central America, including several known hosts of *P. mexicanus*. “Engraver” has been used as a common name for many Ipini species. The inclusion of a general term for pine hosts “ocotl” within the common name follows the example set first with *Pseudips radiatae* with

the inclusion of a pine host "Monterey" in its common name. Specifically "ocotl" is a Nahuatl word for "pine tree" or "torch pine" and refers to resinous pine heartwood that is used to start fires. There is no evidence that "ocotl" is offensive in any way, it is not honorific, and is not used as a host species epithet for the scientific name.

In addition, only subtle morphological difference distinguishes *P. mexicanus* from its sister-species, *Pseudips radiatae* (Cognato & Smith 2024) and other characters of the elytral declivity have been used in common names of *Ips* species (such as, sixspined ips). Thus, it would be difficult to incorporate a diagnostic morphological characteristic in its common name. See figures below.

6. Distribution (include references): **Guatemala:** Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango, Quezaltenango, Quiché, Sololá, Totonicapán, San Marcos; **México:** Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Chilpancingo, Distrito Federal, Durango, Guadalajara, Estado de México, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Pue, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luís Potosí, Tlaxcala, Veracruz.

References:

Cibrián Tovar D., Méndez Montiel J.T., Campos Bolaños R., Yates H.O., and Flores Lara J. 1995. Forest insects of Mexico. Universidad Autónoma Chapingo, Chapingo, Mexico, pp. 302-303.

Cognato, A.I. and S.M. Smith. 2024. Taxonomic review of *Pseudips* Cognato (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae: Ipinini) inferred from morphology and a DNA-based phylogeny. The Coleopterists Bulletin 78: 239-254.

7. Principal hosts (include references):

Many *Pinus* species (Cibrián et al. 1995) but more commonly Mexican endemic pines such as, *P. hartwegii*, *P. montezumae*, and *P. patula*.

8. Please provide multiple references indicating clearly that the proposed name is already established and ideally widespread in use. If the name has been newly coined for purposes of this application, please state so:

"ocotl pine engraver" is a newly coined name for *Pseudips mexicanus*.

9. Please identify any common names in use, including those used by indigenous peoples in the insect's area of origin, that have been applied to this taxon, other than the one herein proposed, with references. Please briefly describe the methods used to find alternative names and, if necessary, justify why each alternate name is inadequate:

Google search using terms, "*Ips radiatae* and *Ips mexicanus*" and a review of citations within publications concerning these species returned only one alternative common name. The name "Monterey pine engraver" has been unfrequently applied to *Pseudips mexicanus*.

CABI, 2023. *Ips mexicanus* (Monterey pine engraver). CABI Compendium. Available online. <https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/cabicompendium.28831> [Accessed October 2023].

DAFM (2023) Monterey Pine Engraver (*Pseudips mexicanus*) discovered in Co Clare. Available online: <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b62ba-monterey-pine-engraver-pseudips-mexicanus-discovered-in-co-clare/> [Published on 21 December 2023; Last updated on 9 October 2024; Accessed 28 April 2025]

“Monterey pine engraver” is an inadequate name because it references a host tree which is not utilized in the native range of *P. mexicanus*. Also, “Monterey pine engraver” is currently under consideration as a common name for *Pseudips radiatae*.

Reference to common names used by indigenous peoples or Mexican researchers were not found.

9b. References using common names in a non-English language (give the common name in the non-English language and give the direct translation to English, if possible). None

10. Please identify any other organisms to which your proposed common name could apply, giving careful consideration to closely related taxa. Please justify why the proposed common name is (i) unsuitable for each of those taxa and/or (ii) better suited for the proposed taxon:

“ocotl pine engraver” could be applied to several *Ips* given that these species co-occur with *Pseudips mexicanus* in Mexico. “ocotl pine engraver” is unsuitable for these species because they all have a common name associated with them (for example, “Sawtooth pine engraver” = *Ips integer*) and these species also occur in the US (Keen 1952). The name is better suited for *Pseudips mexicanus* because the name acknowledges, in general, endemic pine hosts of *P. mexicanus* and there is a need to distinguish it from *P. radiatae*.

11. Please document your efforts to consult with entomologists (including taxonomic specialists), colleagues, or other professionals who work with the taxon as to the suitability and need for the proposed common name. Please note that this is an important element of your proposal; proposals that do not document these steps are less likely to be successful.

The use of “ocotl pine engraver” for *Pseudips mexicanus* was discussed with the following taxonomists, forest entomologists, and insect pest regulators:

The EPPO Expert Working Group on Pest Risk Analysis for *Pseudips mexicanus* (met 13-16 May 2025): Dmitrii Musolin (EPPO Secretariat, France), Andy Bourke and Tom McDonald (Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland), Dragos Cocos (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden), Anthony Cognato (Michigan State University, USA), Armando Equihua-Martínez (Colegio de Postgraduados, Mexico), Jean-Marc Henin (Walloon Agricultural Research Centre, Belgium), Roel Potting (NVWA, The Netherlands), Gerardo Sanchez Peña (MAPA, Spain), and Juha Tuomola (Ruokavirasto, Finland).

The Expert Working Group reviewed earlier proposal drafts and encouraged the application of “ocotl pine engraver” to Pseudips mexicanus. Armando Equihua-Martínez (Colegio de Postgraduados, Mexico) was in favor of this name.

Brytten Steed and Iral Ragenovich, retired US-FS forest entomologists, members of the WFIWC-CNC.

They acknowledged the need for a common name for P. mexicanus and indicated that it would facilitate the revision of “Western Forest Insects” (Furniss, R. L. and V. M. Carolin. 1977. USDA- Forest Service. Miscellaneous Publication No. 1339). They provided comments on previous drafts of this proposal. They liked the proposed common name.

Robert Rabaglia (retired National Entomologist, USDA-Forest Service), Rick Hoebecke (Collection manager UG), Marc DiGirolomo (USDA-Forest Service)

They commented that the name was appropriate.

Andrea Lucky (University of Florida, former member of ESA- common name committee)
The reason for a common is well justified. If there is any morphological distinction you can refer to, this would be preferred. Add photos of the beast if you can!

Proposed by (your name): Anthony I. Cognato

E-mail: cognato@msu.edu

Date submitted: 6 October 2025.



Figs. 11–18. *Pseudips mexicanus*. Male **11)** Habitus, dorsal view; **12)** Habitus, lateral view; **13)** Declivital view; **14)** Frontal view. Female **15)** Habitus, dorsal view; **16)** Habitus, lateral view; **17)** Declivital view; **18)** Frontal view. From Cognato & Smith 2024.

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